

FIELD
NOTES

Record

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3

14
4
56

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3

Mammal Rough Note Book for South Africa
Tom Larson, 1947

Aug. 15,
230

(11)

= 117770

Port Elizabeth, 120 ft. Golf Course, South Africa

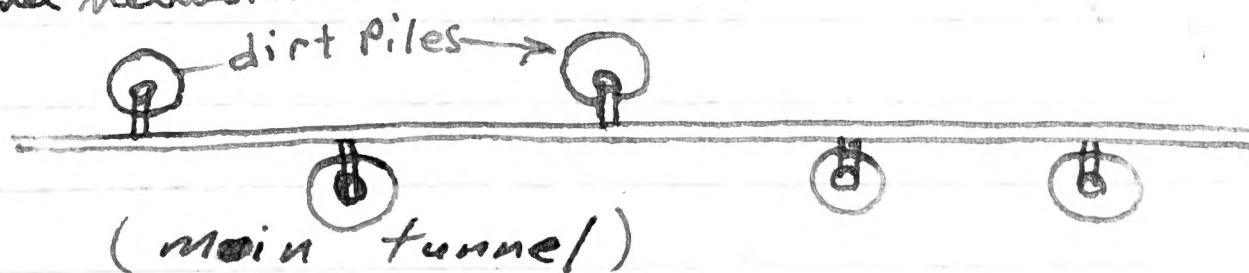
Mole rat (*Georchus hottentotus typicus*)

Serial numbers - (230 - Aug. 15, 1947) (235, 236 - Aug. 16)
(237, 238, 239, 240, 241 - Aug. 17) (249, 250, 251, - Aug. 19)
(253, 254, 255, 256 - Aug. 19, Aug. 20)

Family - (Bathyerigidae)

All these specimens were caught in special mole traps set in runways on the Port Elizabeth golf course. This golf course is infested with mole rats, golden moles, and the blind moles. The piles of dirt pushed up by the mole rats average from two to ten or more feet apart. The animal will make a small passage off to the side of the main tunnel, bore to the surface and push the dirt out. In broad daylight you can see the pile of dirt enlarge as the little animal works. Though the mole rat is most active at night, he will also work during the day as well.

The animal feeds on the roots of plants. He seems to prefer grass roots. In trapping the mole rat, I would push aside the damp dirt of a working, poke my fingers into the outlet hole and feel the main tunnel passage. Usually the outlet passages are made at right angles to the main tunnel. Once I located the main tunnel I would cut out a square piece of sod about 4" by 4" and insert the trap directly in the passage way. I would put grass over the trap then dirt. Outline of typical mole rat tunnel network



Many of the mole rats were still alive when released from the traps. They have tiny pinkish sized white eyes. They are game little fighters. When I poked them with a straw they would hold their ground and fight back courageously. They would open their mouth and lunge at the straw biting it with the long incisors. The animal made a squeaking noise when injured. When trying to escape they will back up usually. Above ground in daylight they are blinded by the bright light so do not move as rapidly as they would under normal circumstances. I found two females with fetus, one with 4 and the other with 3.

At Gladysvale, in the Transvaal, I captured two mole rats alive for observations. One was caught by the neck so was alive yet stunned very badly. However, after several hours he revived enough to fight and bore into the black dirt I had in a 5 gal. gas tin. The other mole rat was in perfect condition when captured while he was pushing up dirt. He was a game fighter though almost blind in daylight. He had a vicious temper - he would snap at the air grind his teeth and make a little squeak. This temper lasted for sometime before he quieted down. I put him into the can of dirt and he promptly dug himself in. He would dig ahead with his front feet and long incisors and push the dirt up with his hind legs. If touched he would quickly face about and take a defensive position. I buried several carrots into the dirt. He did not hesitate to eat these.

2.

②

Port Elizabeth, 120 ft. Golf Course, South AfricaGolden mole (Family - CHRYSOCHLORIS)

(Amblysomus - hottentotus)

Serial numbers - (231, 232, 233, 234 - Aug. 15, 16)

(244, 245, 246, 248 - Aug. 19)

The beautiful little animal feeds on insects under the ground. It takes much of the blame for vegetable damage which is done by the mole-rat and the Blommol. His tunnels are generally several inches below the surface. He has many side openings to the main tunnels which he uses to push out the dirt. These dirt heaps are generally every 3 or 4 feet apart. When caught alive he utters tiny squeaks and tries to burrow into the ground. He is completely blind above the surface of the ground. Though most active at night he will also work during the day. I have seen him push up the dirt from his main tunnel. You can always tell his direction of travel by his fresh, moist earth excavations.

3.

Bles mole

7

③

Location: Port Elizabeth, 120 ft. Golf Course.Family - Bath (BATHYERGIDAE)Genus - species - (*Georchus capensis*)Serial numbers (247 - Aug. 19) (252 - Aug. 19)

These two large Blesmoles were caught in mole traps. They threw up large mounds of dirt much larger than the golden mole or the mole rat. They were dead in the trap so I was unable to observe their activities while alive. They feed on vegetation, especially the roots of grasses. They seem to prefer the cultivated grasses of lawns and golf courses when it is available. Their burrows are deeper and larger than the smaller moles. They do a great deal of damage to lawns and crops. They have their main tunnels with frequent side branches with openings to cast out the earth from their diggings.



Bat -

Location - Maitland Mine, 20 mi. W. Port Elizabeth.

Family -

Genus species -

Serial numbers - (262, 263, 264, 265 - Aug. 21 -

Maitland mine, 279 - ^{Aug. 26} Olwazi Estate - 1 mi N. atlatlaga,
297, 298 - Aug. 31, Maitland mine, 313 - Sept 9,
Pickford farm - Perseverance)

The specimens taken from the Maitland mine were not numerous compared with the thousands of the other species. They were found clinging to the cave walls in a number of places in the mine and not more than a half dozen in any one place. These bats were more alert and readily aroused than the smaller bat. Only a few specimens could be captured as most of them took to flight before I could approach very close. I used a miner's lamp on this occasion. These bats were infested with ticks and also a little spider, which nested in the fur. I think the little spider fed on small insects on the body.

Location - Maitland Mine, 20 mi. W. Port Elizabeth

Family -

Genus Species -

Serial numbers (257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 266, 267,
268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277,
278 - Aug. 21 - Maitland mines) (299, 300, 301 -
Aug. 31 - Maitland Mines)

The Maitland mines were first opened up by the Portuguese several hundred years ago. The mines have been abandoned for many years except for thousands of bats. This species was present in thousands. I could estimate that there were at least 5 thousand as a conservative estimate. The bats could be picked off the walls and ceiling by the handfuls. Some clusters had as many as 15. They seemed to be of all ages and both sexes were present. I could capture them at will until the whole population became thoroughly activated. Then the tunnels were a whirl of fluttering bat wings. They were so numerous that their wings continually brushed my face. Many flew out into the open but most of them would fly to some other part of the mine and settle down. Their squeaks filled the air. The dug was several inches deep on the floor from many years of bat occupation. These bats also were inhabited by little spiders.

Location: Amanzi Estate,

Family -

(6)

Genus Species -

Serial numbers - (280, 281, ^{4 mi. N. from Uitenhage} Amanzi Estate, Aug. 26.)

These two mice were caught in traps set along a small creek. The creek banks were lined with grass and thorny bushes and cacti. The traps were baited with mealie meal.

(307, 308, Sept. 9, Perseverance) (314 - Sept. 10 - Perseverance) (322 - Sept. 11 - Perseverance)

These specimens were caught in traps set along the banks of the Swatthops river which is at sea level. The area adjacent to the river was a low grassy area. Were several species of succulent plants growing here. There were many tunnels of mice and rats in this area. None of these specimens were seen alive.

Family - (PEDETIDÆ)

Genus species - (Pedetes caffer)

(7)

Serial numbers - (282, ~~283~~, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288 -
Amangzi Estates, 2 mi. N. Ultenburg, Aug. 26, 1947)
(304, 305, 306 - Pickford Farm, Perseverance Junction -
Sept. 2, 1947) (316, 317 - Pickford Farm - Sept. 9, 1947)

All these specimens were shot with a
12 gauge shotgun at night with the aid of a moon.
They prefer open country with scattered
brush and grass which they feed upon. They also
feed on the leaves of succulent plants. Their
holes cause much damage to fields when they
are in great abundance. Each Springhare will
have a number of dens which go several feet
below the surface.

There can be no mistaking of the Springhare
when hunting at night. Their large eyes, about
the size of a 50 cent piece can only be seen on
one side of the head at a time. Their eye is very
bright and has a bluish tinge and often a reddish
color. Once alarmed the animal will raise and
lower his head in an impatient manner then
go bounding off on his long hind legs to cover.
He will feed a long way out from his den if
necessary. When moving at night you can
see a large eye bobbing up and down. When
wounded this animal will utter a cry like the
crying of a baby. Three of the females taken had
well developed embryos.

The Springhare does considerable damage to
fields. They often live in colonies. They dig
large, deep holes. I have noticed several
escape passages for each den. much

their feeding is done at night. They prefer
a semi arid habitat.

Sub family - (Otomyinae)

Genus - species - Otomys ?

⑧ Serial numbers - (289 - Aug. 29, Perseverance,) (294
(293 Aug. 30, Perseverance,) (303 - Sept. 1, Perseverance,) (309, 310, - Sept. 9, Perseverance) (319, 320
321 - Sept. 10, Perseverance) (323 - Sept. 11 -
Perseverance) (324, 325 - Sept. 12,
Perseverance) (326, 327 - Sept. 13,
Perseverance) (341, 342, 343, 344
345, 346, 347 - Garies - Sept. 25)

This rat was in the greatest abundance of all specimens caught in traps along the Swartkops river. They had irregular network of tunnels in the grass and succulent plants. Their dung was in abundance at favorite feeding places. They ate the succulent plant leaves as their main food. Were mostly nocturnal in habit though I have seen them move rapidly about in the daylight in their tunnels.

Fruit Bat - Anvil BatFamily - PTEROPODIDAEGenus - Species - Epomophorus ?Serial numbers - (290, 291, 292 - Port Elizabeth,
Aug. 29, 1947, 302 - St. Georges Park, Port Elizabeth,
Sept. 1, 1947)

These fruit bats were shot at night with a 38 Cal. Ruger and with the use of a miners headlamp. The bat is quite easy to locate as he gives himself away by his distinctive high pitched anvil like call which carries a long ways. He utters this sharp call every few seconds unless he is alarmed. Even when alarmed he cannot resist the temptation of calling out at frequent intervals. I have stalked these bats within a few yards. They hang upside down in the trees. Their small bright eyes present an easy target. They are quite easily alarmed and take flight. However if you wait patiently they will usually come back to the same spot. They seem to prefer pine and wild fig trees. I shot all of these bats in some of the hills between Walmer and St. Georges Park in Port Elizabeth. Even when badly wounded they cling tenaciously to the branches. When in flight you can hear the swishing of their long wings. All species taken were reflex. On moonlight nights the bats can see you coming so will take flight before you are within range.

11

Family - (Soricidae)

Genus Species - (*Nasilio brachyrhynchus*)

(10) Serial numbers - (295 - Sand dune, 15 ft. Van Staardens River Mouth, 25 mi. W. Port Elizabeth)

I didn't see this shrew alive so can only record his habitat. He was taken in a trap set on a sand dune about 100 yards from the sea. The dune was about 15 feet high and partly covered with numerous species of succulents and thorny bushes. Saw many small rodent and shrew tracks on the sand and dung in the favorite feeding places.

Mouse -Family -Genus SpeciesSerial numbers (296 - sand dune, 15 ft. Van Staarden's River mouth, 25 mi W. Port Elizabeth)

⑪

This rather rare little longtailed mouse was taken in a trap on the sand dune in the same locality as the Short snouted jumping Shrew. He is nocturnal in his feeding and activities.

Family - (LEPORIDAE)

Genus Species -

Serial numbers - (315- Pickford farm, Perserverance

⑫ Junction, 12 mi N. Port Elizabeth, Sept. 1.)

This hare lived in the same habitat as the Springhare. Shot here along the Swartkops river which is open country with pretty poor and low grass and bushes, acacia and karoo. This is the common Cape Hare which has a wide distribution in South Africa. During the day the hare was under cover of thick brush or clumps of high grass. This hare was shot at night with the aid of a

13.

BatFamily -Genus SpeciesSerial numbers - (311-Skull only,

(13)

50

D. 190

100

100

100

Family: Murinae

Genus Species - (318)

Serial numbers - (318), - Sept. 10, Perseverance)

(A)

(334, 335, 336, ~~337~~ - Table mt - Capetown - Sept. 20,

(337, 338, 339, 340 - Sept. 21, Milnerton, Capetown)

(349, 350, 351, - Sept. 26 - Garies) (422 - Oct. 2,

Garies) many taken in Southwest Africa at

Finckenstein farm. They seem to prefer to live

in thick low clumps of bushes. I have seen them

running about under the bushes in the daytime.

They take to baited traps very readily. Several

times I have captured two at a time in a trap.

Their skin is very delicate so you must be

taken in skinning. There are clumps of bushes

abundant with striped mice of all species. The

mouse has a peculiar squeaking note as the

scamper about. In these places of low

I have found as many as 4 or 5 together.

and gophers living together. These

common in many places. I have taken 10 or 12

have trapped them where I was in a clump

Southwest, along the coast at various

in the Harrood area at the foot of Table mt.

in Cape town.

15.

Dwarf Mouse

31

Family -

Genus species

Serial numbers (332 - North side Table mt. 400 ft.
Capetown)

(15)

Caught in a trap on the slopes of Table mountain in
brushy country as well as grassy. This area has
quite an abundance of rainfall. The trap was
baited with mealies.

2000

2000

2000

2000

2000

Family -Genus Species -Serial numbers - (348 - Games, Namsqualand,
Sept. 26, 1947) (425 - Games - Oct. 2)

(16)

This polecat was taken in a trap in town while trying to rob a hen house at night. He was caught in a trap which was baited with meat. They hole up in the day & come out at night to forage for food. These seem to use the roads at night but to a great one at night with a few camp out some very early and late. especially in the morning - back as long as the sun is out.

Family:

Genus Species -

Serial numbers (352, 353, 354, 355 - House in Garies,
Newqueland, Sept. 27, 1947)

(17)

These bats were brought to me by a small
boy in Garies. Each bat was a female and
had one embryo a piece. In the evenings I
have seen this bat enter a lighted room to
catch insects flying around the light
bulb.

Bush OtomysFamily: OtomyinaeGenus species - Otomys unisulcatus

Serial numbers - (358, 359 - Sept. 27, 1947, $\frac{3}{4}$ mi W. Garies, Namaqualand) (379, 380, 381, 382 - $\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 mi W. Garies, Sept. 28) (385, 386, 1 mi W. Garies, 384 (Skelet on) Sept. 29, 1947)

4 mammary glands, one with 3 well dev. embryos one with 4 well dev. embryos. The Veldt Otomy is found in abundance in the sandy semi desert veldt land. They live in colonies, usually on a slight rise or mound of ground. I have found many colonies in the area directly west of Garies. Each colony has many dens or holes which run a few inches below the surface and branch out into many interconnected tunnels. The animals feed on succulent plants found in abundance in the area.

The Veldt Otomy is active during the day even in the hottest parts of the day. He usually sits close to his hole or may be feeding near by. When alarmed he will run to the entrance of his hole and peer out at you in an upright position. He utters a piercing high pitched squeak. When you approach too closely he will dart into his hole. Soon he will stick his head out again to watch you. Usually the area of the colony is quite bare of vegetation due to his feeding activities. Freshly occupied holes often have a pile of dung and fresh dirt thrown out. Early in the morning and late in the afternoon the Otomy may be seen in abundance.

Black-Eared Jumping ShrewFamily - (Macroscelididae)Genus species - (Macroscelides melanotis)Serial numbers - (377, 378, 383 - shot with 38 Cal. aux.)Shot in area $\frac{1}{2}$ mi to 1 mi. west of Garies, Namagaland.)

(19)

The black-eared elephant shrew inhabits a sandy semi desert area. I have seen them running about with tail in air, scampering from one bush to another or from one stone to another. They move about quite rapidly. Observed one sitting under a rock. His long soft nose twitched though the rest of his body was motionless. When alarmed the shrew will hide under a bush or take refuge in his den which is usually under a bush or under a stone or crevice in the rocks. They will often run into the holes made by the Veldt Otomy. Their own burrows have several escape outlets. They live in an area of succulent and of spiny desert plants which abound in insect life. They seem to live in close association with the Veldt Otomy. I have seen them scampering about in the cooler parts of the day in the morning and evening. Have also seen them basking in the hot sun near their holes. In one female I found two small embryos. The mammae glands were full of milk. In the males I found the long slender penis was in a mid ventral position. They are very delicate little animals and very timid.

20.

Lizard

41

Family

Genus species

Serial numbers (375- ^{Sept. 28} Garies, Namaqualand)

21.

Lizard

Family:

Genus species

Serial numbers (370, 371, - Sept. 27, (374 - Sept. 28) -
Garies, Namaqualand)

22.

LizardFamily:Genus Species:Serial numbers: (364 - 369 - 1 mi. W. Garies,
Namagaland, Sept. 27, 1947)

23.

(AKKEDIS)

LizardFamily:Genus Species:Serial numbers: (387 - 1 1/2 mi. W. Garies, Namagaland,
Sept. 29, 1947)

24.

Lizard (male of 365)Family:Genus species:Serial numbers: (361 - 1 mi. W. Garies, Namagualand, Sept. 27, 1947) (372 - 1 mi. W. Garies, Sept. 28)25. (Klepsardmander) LizardFamily:Genus Species:Serial numbers: (360, 362, 366, 363, 368 - 1 mi. W. Garies, Namagualand, Sept. 27) (373 - Sept. 28 - 1 mi. W. Garies) (390 - 2 mi. N. Garies - Sept. 30)

44

Africans - Bloubaard

26.

Lizard

Family:

Genus species:

Serial numbers: (365, 367, 1 mi. w. Garies,
Namaqualand, sept. 27) (388, 389 - 1 1/2 mi w. " , sept. 29)
(391, - 2 mi. N. Garies - sept. 30) (424 - Oct. 2. Garies)

27.

Mouse

45

Family:

Genus Species:

Serial numbers: (330, 331, 333, - Sept. 19, 20, 1947-

South side Table Mt. 1000 ft. along stream)

(20)

46

28.

House Mouse

Family:

Genus Species

Serial numbers: (356, 357 - Sept. 27, Garies)

(21)

29.

Frog - (*Xenopus laevis*)

17

Family:

Genus species: *Xenopus laevis*

Serial numbers: (392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398 -

July 5, 1947 - Port Elizabeth)

1x

48

30

Toad

Family:

Genus Species:

Serial numbers: (398 to 407 - Creek Bed in Garies,
Namagualand, Oct. 1, 1947)

31.

Rock Dassic

Family :

Genus species:

Serial numbers: (408, 410 - Oct. 1, Games)

22

Have often seen the *Uromys* in the
mountainous regions of the Himalayas in
the *Uromys* *Uromys* *Uromys* *Uromys*
they prefer rocky slopes which are narrow
and steep. When approaching
Rivers, I have seen several old fellows
standing about. When alarmed they utter a
sharp bark which is all the *Uromys*
feeding or running themselves on the
rocks. When warned thus by intruders, the *Uromys*
utter the barking call and then begin to
to come. They take it on a ledge or rock and
stand at you from a distance. As you
move they will move. They can jump up
you and then communicate in the rocks by
their bark as a voice. I have seen many
of them all around a house. In the morning
a Chinese they look down on the rocks. They
are very agile in running over the rocks.
Their clawless pads are like hard rubber
pads which keep them from slipping on
smooth rocks. Their bodies are firm and
compact which insulate them from the
the rocks. I have seen them run down
down sharply sloped cliffs. They are
extremely sure footed also can squeeze
into narrow crevices. To kill a *Uromys*
for a specimen you must hit them in the head.
If you make the mistake of hitting their
body they have enough strength to hide
away in the rocks where you could never

[illegible]

Family: OCTODONTIDAE

Genus species: Petromyscus

Serial numbers: (109, 411 - Oct. 1, Garies)
(413 - Oct. 2, Garies)

(23) This animal has been observed by me in rocky country in Namagaland and South-west Africa. It seems to favor the same habitat as the Dassie and is often mistaken for a young Dassie. This habitat is of rocks and cliff sides which have many cracks and crevices favorable for escape and hiding. The Dassie rat can squeeze into very narrow crevices in making its escape. It is a shy animal but can be observed if you sit for a while and wait. It will dart quickly from rock to rock never for long. It clings to the rocks much like the Dassie. Its skin is very thin and delicate. Two specimens I got had no tails. They had been broken off at the base, thus the animal could easily be mistaken for a young class of. When I was taking specimens, the specimens were kept apart. Was only able to make a study of one specimen. The rat feeds on succulent vegetation and goes in or to a very retreat. I have observed these rats feeding and fasting almost in the late afternoon and early morning. They live to some themselves much like the Dassie. In the heat of the day they stay under cover. One specimen had 3 embryos. Body is very flexible which enabled them to crawl into narrow places. They have excellent protective

observation, a dark shadow, which makes
 the shadow a distinct mass in motion. I
 saw many others jump from rock to
 rock, with the same speed over the surface
 and were a subject.

33.

Mongoose?Family:Genus Species:Serial numbers: (412 - Oct. 2, Series)

(24)

The mongoose are very tame and
 have no fear of the dog. Once they
 they are caught, watched they ~~to~~ are kept
 to be used for the purpose, which is a
 hole in the ground, usually the hole
 made by a mongoose or a burrow. I
 put caught them in a box with
 meat. These mongoose are very
 active, the mongoose I saw in the
 are when they are in a rapid
 they are very quick. In the
 middle of a house and the

100

100

34.

Lizard

Family:

Genus species:

Serial numbers:

35.

AdderFamily:Genus SpeciesSerial numbers: (423 - Oct. 2, Gaines)

36.

TurtleFamily:Genus species:Serial numbers: 4-1 Oct. 2, Garies)

(428 - Oct. 4 - Garies)

58

37

Hare

Family:

Genus species:

Serial number: (426, 427 - Oct. 4, Series)

(25)

Family:Genus Species:Serial number: (429, 430 - Oct. 4, Series)

60

39

Salamander

Family:

Genus species:

Serial number: (431 - Oct. 4 - Series)

40.

Lizard

Family:

Genus species:

Serial number: (434 -

42. 432

lizard

434

Le juana

436

Rock MouseFamily:Genus species:Serial Numbers:

(26)

None trapped. This species in Newqualeys,
 is found in the area and the Transvaal. Have
 seen some there in a rocky habitat. They
 make their nests in the crevices of rock and
 under rocks. They are not numerous where
 they grow up on the crevices of rocks.
 They usually frequent the same areas as
 the other two mentioned animals. Have
 seen them during the day time so assume them
 to be nocturnal. We hunted the rock
 mouse at night with a head lamp. They
 are quite ready to approach fire to their
 curiosity in the light. They make a
 rust of sticks and pass in the rocks.

455Hyena

(28)

457

Spring Back

(29)

Gerbil - (Guinea) (1900)Family:Genus species:Serial numbers:

(30)

At Jambou, 1900. The animal was found in a
 grassy field, near a small stream. It was
 very tame and allowed itself to be handled
 without any difficulty. The animal was
 very fat and its tail was very short.
 The animal was very tame and allowed itself
 to be handled without any difficulty. The
 animal was very fat and its tail was very
 short. The animal was very tame and
 allowed itself to be handled without any
 difficulty. The animal was very fat and
 its tail was very short. The animal was
 very tame and allowed itself to be handled
 without any difficulty. The animal was
 very fat and its tail was very short.

480Spitting Coors

495Menyooe (1700)

(31)

546

Hurtig

(22)

544 Cent. cat.

Family:

Genus species:

(33)

Serial Numbers: 544 - Ovamboland.

Not a specimen of ... it is a ...
near ... had a spot ...
tree which ...
probably ...
because ... is ...
the ...

553Lat.

(34)

92

589

Tree RatFamily:Genus species:Serial numbers:

(35)

This is a nocturnal rodent, have shot them at night sitting in trees or running thru the branches. Once while I was sitting in a tree at night waiting for jackal to come to a trap below me, I heard something running along a lower branch. I looked on my head lamp and saw two tree rats one in front of the other.

A pair of tree rats once made a nest of sticks, grass and paper in one of my large canvas bags in my tent on Tinkunstein Island in Southwest Africa. I let the male but let the female live with her two young. The young ones were firmly attached to the nipples. I put the female and young in a box with some shredded paper. After much

curiosity on my part she finally seemed to leave with the young still clinging to her nipples with dignity. In desperation she finally fled to a tree in broad daylight and ascended. They usually make their nests in hollow trees or in abandoned birds nests. However, they will make nests on the ground upon rocks and brush.

598

321

(36)

608

Sciurus princepsFamily: SciuridaeGenus species: Sciurus princeps.

Serial numbers:

(37)

The Sciurus princeps is in colonies, both of large numbers. They usually prefer to live in burrows under some protective cover such as a log though they will also burrow in the open. They will feed at quite a distance from their burrows. When alarmed they will scamper for their hole and if not checked, you will see them up and watch you. They emit a high piercing call, usually just before darting down into the hole. If you wait patiently, out of sight they will soon disappear, this is why from their burrows they usually find

entrances. They feed on grasses, leaves and other low vegetation. They often store their food in the form of caches as I have observed with other species in the same colony. The runways of the colony are so well connected that to trap them you must close the openings of all holes except the ones where your traps are set.

... to fight. Dogs are often
 ... attacked.
 ... he hangs on with his teeth
 ... with his tongue. His bite
 is very infectious. ... spread is
 ... the farms.
 ... of ...
 ...

637Blue Springs

(39)

641St. Mary's

673Serail -

(210)

675

Lat

(41)

707Bas

(42)

100

1.41

641

(43)

734

Delphinus

Family:

CanidaeCanis lupus

(46)

How many, etc.

Pursued a full grown fox in a jeep. The fox is not as fast a runner as a jackal. He is very clever in the manner in which he chooses his cover. He finally escaped by running across a deep drain, knowing we would not be able to follow him.

At Cwataha flat, which is an open plain, I saw a whole family of these foxes. There were five young and two adults. The youngsters were full grown. They had several dens which they took to after being fired upon. Before firing at them, they watched us for several minutes, what happened when I approached a young one at sight with the use of a rifle. He was there as I shot. He was there as I shot.

735229. 2007

(47)

738

2nd St

(48)

739George H. H. H.

(49)

741

Maryanne

(50)

7482-11-1913

(51)

53

Living

(53)

857

Moss

(54)

878Shapiro

(55)

883Page 125

(56)

Bat (909) *Glady's note*

(57)

plumage: 100% white

Mouse (925) Gladys rate

129

(58)

Water Mongoose (925) Gladysvale

(59)

1891

Single Striped Mouse
Gladysvale,

(60)

1885
(1885-1886)

1885

Mouse
(Gladysvale)

(61)

21st

(62)

Bat
Gledysvale

1911
m. m.

(63)

Gerbil
Gladysvale

111

107
1100

111

64

Gerbil
(Gladysvale)

111

SKINKWildbeest (65)

(66)

Shrew

111

66

Giant crew

(67)

Striped Mouse (Toon 1401)

(5)

GerbilLeydsdorp

(69)

Lemur (small type)

90

Lemar (large type)

